

May 29  
1930

CENTENNIAL YEAR

1930

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

# MILLENNIAL STAR

ESTABLISHED IN 1840

---

*"When the Gospel of the Son of God is introduced among the children of men, it comes with light and intelligence, with pure and holy principles. It embraces all morality, all virtue, all light, all intelligence, all greatness, and all goodness."*—BRIGHAM YOUNG.

---

No. 22, Vol. 92

Thursday, May 29, 1930

Price One Penny

---

## THE SPREAD OF TRUTH

PRESIDENT HEBER J. GRANT

I HAD hoped that during our conference we would have an abundance of time—seeing that we had four days instead of the usual three—in which I might make some closing remarks at the last session. It does seem that we never get quite enough time at our conferences. I know of nothing that has been more interesting to me in these gatherings than the brief addresses we have had upon many occasions from presidents of stakes. Since we quit having overflow meetings in the Assembly Hall, we have not been calling on returned mission presidents and presidents of stakes to speak at our conferences, as we have lacked the time necessary to hear from them.

I do not know but that in the future it might be a wise thing for us to have our meetings start at half past nine and half past one; as an hour and a half is sufficient time for most people to eat their lunch, and this would allow two and a half hours for each session of the conference.

Since I became president of the Church, we have always been crowded for time towards the close of our conferences, and have had to limit some of our brethren of the General Authorities to very brief addresses, which I regret. I realize that twenty minutes is hardly sufficient time for a man to enlarge upon any idea to a very great extent, and yet I believe that the five minute speeches by our sisters and the very brief remarks by our presidents of missions during our conference have found a warm echo in the hearts of those who listened.

One of the things I wished to say at the conference I will say now, and that is that I have never felt happier in my life than over the wonderful change that seems to have come all over the world in the attitude of people towards the Latter-day Saints. It has fallen to my lot now to labour for forty-seven and a half years as one of the General Authorities of the Church. In my early ministry as one of the officials, almost without exception, as I traveled around the country, I found a spirit amounting almost to hatred in the hearts of people toward the "Mormons." I have found people who would double up their fists and say: "If I had my way, I would put all of your 'Mormons' in the Tabernacle, and then turn the guns of Fort Douglas upon you."

I remember that during my three years' ministry in Europe, I did not succeed in getting one single line of refutation in any of the newspapers of Great Britain, notwithstanding some of the vilest and most wicked and abominable stories were printed against our people.

#### ATTEMPT TO REFUTE SLANDER

I call to mind one particular case. I went to London with a letter of introduction from the shipping firm with whom we had done business for over fifty years, to the editor of one of the large papers. This letter of introduction not only vouched for me as a gentleman of integrity and honour, whose word was as good as his bond, but it also vouched for all of my predecessors as presidents of the European Mission being in the same class. The editor to whom the letter was addressed was away, but his assistant, a Mr. Robinson, received me. When I told him I was anxious to refute the seven to ten columns that had been published on different occasions in his paper, he declined to accept a single thing that I would write. He announced that he was convinced that he had published the exact things that ought to be published about the "Mormon" people.

I answered him that a man may call his neighbour a liar, but that does not make him a liar. Yet he might be honest in thinking that his neighbour had lied. I told him I defied him to furnish a certificate of character from any reputable man or woman for any of the men or women who had furnished him the information that had appeared in his paper. I told him that I had letters of introduction from influential bankers in New York, Chicago and San Francisco and from every non-"Mormon" banker in Salt Lake City vouching for my integrity. I had no testimonies, I told him, from "Mormon" bankers. That would be equivalent to my writing a testimony, "To whom it may concern: The bearer, Heber J. Grant, is an honourable man. Very respectfully, Heber J. Grant."

All of my credentials were from those not of our Church. He said, "It does not make any difference what you have. We will

not publish anything that you have to say. We believe that we have published the right things." "I know," was my reply, "that you have published that which is false."

At that time all of our missionaries in Great Britain were expected to wear "stovepipe" hats and Prince Albert coats. They seemed to be very particular at that time in regard to dress. They have changed somewhat in the last twenty or more years.

#### TESTIMONY OF PHIL ROBINSON

When I got to the door I put my hat on, turned around, took it off, and pretended to have an idea. I had had the idea as I was walking upstairs after the boy told me that the editor was out, but that the assistant editor, Mr. Robinson, would receive me. I turned around and said, "By the way, my letter was not to you. The editor is out. You are only the assistant editor, and if I remember correctly, the young man who ushered me upstairs told me your name was Robinson. Is that correct?"

He said: "It is."

"Do you know Phil Robinson?"

"Everybody knows Phil Robinson."

I said: "Would you accept any statement that Phil Robinson made?"

"Certainly I would."

"Did he represent the *London Telegraph*, one of the two greatest (and I emphasized the two greatest, because his paper was not one of them) London newspapers, during the Boer war?"

"Yes, he was their correspondent."

"Were all of his statements received at full value?"

"Certainly."

"Then you would believe anything he says?"

"Certainly."

"All right. Buy his book entitled *Saints and Sinners*, and you will find that everything that you have published in your paper is a lie, pure and simple. It will only cost you two shillings, and if that is too expensive, I will be very glad to purchase it and present it to you with my compliments."

He said, "You astound me."

I said: "You are not the only person who has been astounded when he has come up against the 'Mormon' question."

He said: "Write us half a column."

I said: "Seven to ten columns of falsehoods and a half column of refutation. Small favours thankfully received, and larger ones in proportion. In two hours you shall have your half column."

I sent it to him. He kept it the usual thirty to sixty days and returned it with the usual printed slip, many of which I have seen: "The editor regrets very much that he cannot find space for this article." The manuscript was sent back to me.

What a wonderful change! When Brother Talmage, who is sitting upon this stand, presided over the European Mission, and to-day while Brother John A. Widtsoe is presiding over that Mission, we have been able to get practically anything and everything that we desire printed in the newspapers. They give us the best kind of notices regarding our conferences there—favourable and honourable notices.

I am grateful beyond expression for the change in attitude of our local morning newspaper. I wish to pay a tribute to them for publishing twelve pages with illustrations of all the presidents of the Church, my counselors, our great Temple in this city and all our other temples, and for accepting an article written by one of the General Authorities of the Church, covering the twelve pages.

I am reminded of the fact that some years ago I delivered a sermon in this Tabernacle, and the report of it was so garbled by that paper the next day that it was about as honest as though a man had said: "I killed John Jones in self defense," and someone had published that this man said: "I killed John Jones," without mentioning that it was "in self defense."

I remember that the president of the great Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of which I was the agent at that time (I have had the honour of representing them for more than fifty years) was in the audience at the time I preached the sermon. The next morning he read this garbled report, and he said to me: "You ought to sue that libelous paper; that is not what you said at all. They have twisted around what you did say, making it altogether different."

To-day no one could ask for fairer publicity or for a better article to be written, with illustrations, than the twelve pages that *The Tribune* recently published to which I refer. I am very grateful for this wonderful change.

#### "MORMON" DELEGATE TO CONGRESS

I remember that when George Q. Cannon was elected a delegate to Congress, his right to a seat in Congress was contested. The attorney who went to Washington to oppose Brother Cannon, and in behalf of the man who had received, as I remember it, just ten per cent. as many votes as President Cannon, told the Congressmen that we were a vile lot, and went on to say that if a man were opposed to the "Mormon" hierarchy, he was liable to disappear and nobody would know what had become of him; that a man took his life in his hands if he dared to be in opposition to the "Mormon" people. When he got through, President Cannon said to him, calling him by name: "You pride yourself that no more bitter, no more unrelenting, vicious opponent of this awful 'Mormon' system than yourself lives, do you not?"

"I certainly do."



Brother Cannon said, addressing the committee hearing his case: "Gentlemen, I do not think it is at all necessary for me to answer the gentleman's arguments. He has lived with us for over twenty years. He has a fine dwelling that has cost about \$25,000 (£5,000) to erect." Then he sat down, and the committee voted for Brother Cannon to retain his seat.

Years later, it was suggested that the horrible "Mormon" problem could be solved by giving the franchise to the women. It so happened that the legislature was in session at the time, and there was not a single non-"Mormon" in the legislature. Within forty-eight hours, if my memory serves me right, the women were enfranchised by our legislature. This same identical gentleman, who was employed to fight George Q. Cannon's taking his seat in Congress, was sent to Washington to have the franchise taken from the "Mormon" women, as he said it only added power to the awful hierarchy. He announced that the "Mormons" had from two to twenty wives, etc., and that these women were all slaves, and voted just as they were told to do by their husbands.

When he got through speaking, President Cannon remarked: "Does it not surprise you, gentlemen, as you are all married, how some intelligent men believe that other men's wives can be 'bossed.'" He then sat down. He had killed the gentleman's argument.

However, when the discussion came before the Congress of the United States, the franchise was taken away from the women of Utah, but it was later restored when Utah attained statehood.

#### POLYGAMY

The statement about every "Mormon" having from two to twenty wives which has been uttered many, many times, is an absolute falsehood. I presided ecclesiastically for two years over one of the counties during the time that we were preaching and practicing plural marriage, and no individual was permitted to take a plural wife without the written recommendation of the bishop of the ward in which he resided, vouching for his character. Not only that, the president of the stake had to vouch for his character as well. And before he could go into the Temple to marry a plural wife, the president of the Church had to give him a recommend. I had only two applications for permission to marry plural wives during the entire time I presided over the Tooele Stake of Zion, covering the entire county of Tooele, and I refused them both. I said to the first applicant: "What is needed in your family is sufficient brains to take care of one wife and one family, and certainly you cannot get a recommend from me to marry another wife."

To the next man I said: "I happen to have lived in Salt Lake before I came out here, and although you are vouched for by

your bishop, he is not familiar with your conduct when you are in Salt Lake. I happen to have seen you under the influence of liquor, and your kind cannot get a recommend from me to obtain another wife. It is bad enough to have a man who breaks the Word of Wisdom and gets drunk raising one family, without giving him the opportunity to raise another."

There never was a time in the history of the people of Utah that two per cent. of the population were liable under the Edmunds-Tucker Act. But it was a very fine argument to say that we imported, as people are saying yet that we do, women to Utah and force them into plural marriage.

The first time I was in the East, in the city of Chicago, in May, 1883, a gentleman who afterward became the general manager of one of the greatest insurance companies in the world, whose representative I was, took me to dinner at the Palmer House. After dinner, there were about twenty ladies in the rotunda, and he said to me: "I have invited my lady friends here, Mr. Grant, to meet you."

I was a young man of twenty-six, and it was my first trip east. I never had read a book on etiquette—and by the way, I never have read one since—and so I watched to see what people did so that I might not make a mistake. I noticed after eating, that bowls were brought to us with pieces of orange in them. I thought it did not look very much like orangeade and wondered what it was. I saw my friend dip his fingers in the water and wipe them, and so I did the same.

When we came out to the rotunda, I noticed that he kept his hat on, notwithstanding there were ladies there. So I kept mine on. One of the ladies turned to me after we had chatted a few moments and said: "Now—now, really Mr. Grant, I do not wish to give offense, but would you mind removing your hat?"

I said: "Not at all, madame. I am only twenty-six years old, and the horns do not come out on the 'Mormons' until they are thirty-two. You will have to wait six more years."

She blushed and said: "O, I have heard that 'Mormons' have horns."

I said: "I supposed you had, but they do not come out, dear madam, until we are thirty-two years old. I am sorry that I shall have to disappoint you."

#### WONDERFUL CHANGE

Things have changed. We have had some of the very finest publicity all over the country. Occasionally I have seen a picture or two of myself, of Brigham Young and others, together with articles regarding us, that really if I were on the jury, trying the person who was the possessor of the face represented by those pictures, I am sure I would convict him no matter what the charge might be. On the other hand, there have been better

publicity and better articles published about us during this centennial celebration than anything I have ever read before, and I am very grateful for it.

I want to pay this tribute to those who have published these articles, and I expect to acknowledge with thanks the many telegrams that we have received. When I realize that for years and years, not a single person from Utah was ever able to secure employment in Washington, and that to-day we have several hundred of our people employed there, and when I realize that the delegate from Utah was expelled years ago, and to-day, one of the Apostles of the Church is recognized as one of the foremost and one of the most outstanding Senators in the United States and respected by the president and his colleagues, I rejoice in this wonderful change.

I rejoice in having had ex-President Taft say to me when I met him upon a trip to Washington: "Mr. Grant, you did not call on me the last time you were here. Now I want it understood that you are never to come to Washington without coming to see me. There is in my heart a warm feeling for your people. I have great respect for them, and I want you to call on me whenever you are here."

He was in such a condition of ill-health that I could not call upon him the last time I was in Washington. I rejoice in the friendship for our people of every president of the United States from President Roosevelt down to the present time.

I rejoice in the friendship of Ulysses S. Grant. He sent out a lot of officials whose work and only object seemed to be to destroy our people politically and to take away from us the franchise, and do everything against us that they possibly could. But he came here himself and met the people. He saw twenty thousand vigorous, fine children on the side hill out near where the Catholic cathedral now stands, waving American flags, young girls all dressed in white singing a song. And as his carriage stopped, and they welcomed the president of the United States, he said: "Whose children are these? Are they 'Mormons'?" When he was told that they were, he said: "I have been lied to outrageously." He went home and chopped off the heads, figuratively speaking, of the officials whom he had sent out here, and then sent us some good men. To everybody who undertook to tell him untruths about us, he said: "I have been there. I have met them. I know."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

---

DR. EDWARD B. BROSSARD, a product of the Church, former President of the French Mission, has recently been appointed by President Herbert Hoover as Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, the highest authority of that nation on tariff matters. He is a graduate of the Utah State Agricultural College.

---

---

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1930

---

---

EDITORIAL

A GREAT BIOGRAPHY

THE second president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was born June 1st, 1801, and died August 29th, 1877. Like his predecessor, the Prophet Joseph Smith, his name has been known for good and evil throughout the earth. However, the years have brought perspective. To-day, Brigham Young is recognized as one of the great men of his generation, who rendered distinguished service to his fellow men, both in a temporal and a spiritual sense; and he is acknowledged to have been a man of honour and purity, who dealt justly and kindly by all, and was greatly beloved by those who knew him. He was an empire builder of first rank, both in the wastes of Western America and in the souls of men. That he has been subjected to merciless criticism is only a part of the price that greatness must pay.

The recent publication by Jarrolds of London and the fine reception by critics and readers of the *Life Story of Brigham Young*, written by Susa Young Gates and Leah D. Widtsoe, daughter and granddaughter of President Young, indicate the changing sentiment towards the Latter-day Saints. It was impossible, in an enlightened age, that the clumsy untruths circulated about "Mormon" history, doctrine and motives, could continue to hold sway. Truthful narratives are the most interesting; and humanity yet prefers truth to untruth.

The *Life Story of Brigham Young* is a book of unusual power and beauty. It portrays in vivid, truthful language, with a wealth of fact and anecdote, the romantic beginnings of the Latter-day Saints, and the absorbing story of the course of life and action of a genuine and humble man, Brigham Young, who was lifted by the Gospel of Jesus Christ into prominence and enabled to render magnificent service to the world. The critics agree that the book is an admirable biography, and a thrilling, readable story, one of the best ever written by a close relative of a notable individual, and praise it for its wealth of accurate, intimate history. The book is filled with illustrations, many of them never before published. It is well printed and bound. It is good reading.

The introduction to the book, written by Mr. Harold J. Shepstone, F.R.G.S., an honest and fair-minded man, not a member of the Church, is published in this number of the *Millennial Star*, along with an extract from the literature advertising the book. These articles, together with the following table of chapters,



summarize briefly the contents of the book: Youth and Early Manhood—Early Activities in the Church—Growth in the Church—His Call to Leadership—The Exodus of Modern Israel—The Trail Westward—Temporary Camps: The Mormon Battalion—The Trek—Entrance into “The Valley”—The First Winter—Life in the Valley—Brigham Young and Irrigation—The Indians—Other Churches and Non-Mormons—Government and Loyalty—The “Echo Canyon War”—The Army in Utah—Practical Sociology—Industrial Independence—Architecture and Temple Building—Patron of the Arts—Music—Recreation and Amusement—Literature and the Drama—Brigham Young and Education—Attitude to Woman’s Activities—Persecution and Some Faults—His Home Life—His Morale—Home Practices—His Last Days—The Measure of a Man.

The book is a valuable addition to the world’s biographical literature, of especial interest to the Latter-day Saints, who seldom have had the privilege of telling their entrancing story, unobscured by the fog of prejudice, to the readers of the world. The Latter-day Saints of Europe are grateful to the gifted authors for this splendid portrayal of the life and times of one of their foremost leaders—a world figure in human service.—W.

---

## “THE LIFE STORY OF BRIGHAM YOUNG”

An Introduction by

HAROLD J. SHEPSTONE, F.R.G.S.

Author and Journalist

MUCH has been written about Brigham Young, the great “Mormon” leader, both complimentary and otherwise. To add to that already long list this biography by his daughter, Mrs. Susa Young Gates, written in collaboration with her daughter, Mrs. Leah D. Widtsoe, may appear to warrant some explanation.

In the past Brigham Young, “Mormonism” and Salt Lake City have been the butt of the Press and sensational and sex-appealing novelists, the jest of vaudeville artists, and even a target for denunciation by certain sections of the clergy. I have known educated and business girls hurry past “Mormon” meeting-places in this country as if they were plague spots, and I was assured by a certain English novelist who devoted much time to writing sensational anti-“Mormon” stories that if I dared to go to Salt Lake City I should never be permitted to leave it again unless I became converted to the “Mormon” faith and was baptized.

That cry for “Mormon” sensation is now happily a thing of the past, and the world is recognizing that far from being a debasing religion “Mormonism” has much to teach this perplexed and harassed age, hence the Press to-day are asking what are its secrets? What explanation, they ask, can be given for this won-

derful vitality that knows no defeat, has conquered self, overcome hatred and greed, built up a brotherhood founded on love and justice, and established flourishing cities and communities? Is it organization, or the result of some special gift or talent exercised in some peculiar fashion? Not least, there are those pertinent questions pertaining to "Mormon" beliefs and practices which at first sight appear so contradictory to accepted formulas.

This book answers these enquiries by telling in a graphic and gripping way the life story of a man of humble birth, a cabinet-maker by profession, who became the practical ruler of a territory larger than Great Britain. It portrays his spiritual struggles before accepting an unpopular religion; his fervent proselytising zeal for the new faith in America and Great Britain; his leadership of the greatest trek in modern days, across two thousand miles of sparsely settled and desert country, into the desolate and barren valleys of the Rocky Mountains, which he conquered by irrigation and wise statesmanship.

In the unfolding of this remarkable life we get glimpses of some of those secrets which went to the building up of an Empire in the uncharted wastes of Western America. It abounds with stirring incidents. Once Brigham Young walked seven hundred miles to defend his persecuted people; he sent a battalion of his young men on the longest infantry march in history to help the United States wrest California from Mexico; and then was obliged, for the protection of his people, to defy a United States army sent out to subdue an imaginary rebellion. Indians and gold-seekers, pioneers and mountebanks move upon the pages of the book, and though their very presence gives a thrill to the narrative, we perceive beneath it all something of the people's character and the high principles that guided them.

In the development of those desert wastes Brigham Young dug canals, imported plants and animals, built railways and telegraphs; established industries and banks, constructed theatres and universities; and encouraged literature, music and art. The hand press for the first newspaper and the machinery for the first sugar factory were brought by ox-teams across a thousand miles of desert sand. He planned and erected temples and tabernacles, still used by his people to-day and the wonder of modern architects. He was the founder of a hundred cities and settlements and the Governor of one of the territories of the United States.

This remarkable life, one of the most astounding that the nineteenth century had produced, is set down with a freshness and vividness which stamps it as unique, apart from its general and historic interest. It will be found to contain much new and hitherto unpublished information, anecdotes, letters and documents, which were available to the authors because of their happy position. Mrs. Gates, who has earned distinction as a writer and is an acknowledged authority on the history of Utah,

was the first of Brigham Young's children to be born in the Lion House. Here she spent her girlhood days with her own mother and "aunts," as her father's other wives were called. She passed through those hard, stirring pioneering days, too often punctuated with stern difficulties and bitter persecutions; watched the growth of Salt Lake City from a humble settlement to one of the most prosperous and go-ahead cities in Western America; assisted her father in the planning of temples and noted with keen interest and with practical sympathy the development of those finer arts and crafts, the symbol of culture and knowledge.

She had rendered valuable contributions to the literature and general progress of Utah and her Church, and proposed to write a sketch of the home life of her father. In this work will be found a most intimate account of that household. For the first time we are presented with the truth, with facts and not fiction. We have charming pen pictures of that home of many wives and numerous children. Their daily life, how they spent their time, their varied interests and amusements are all portrayed from first-hand knowledge. We have here a reliable biography of the famous "Mormon" leader.

While sojourning in Salt Lake City I met Mrs. Gates, a lady of great charm and grace, at a gathering held in the beautiful home of Mr. Anthony W. Ivins, senior counselor of the First Presidency. It was his seventy-fifth birthday and many friends had gathered to wish him well. I spoke to Mrs. Gates about her journalistic efforts and she very kindly permitted me to read some of the chapters. I was amazed at the wealth of detail they contained and recognizing the importance of the work and believing it should be given as wide a publicity as possible I offered to render any assistance I could towards its publication.

It resulted in the manuscript being handed to me by Mrs. Gates' son-in-law, Dr. John A. Widtsoe, an Apostle of the Church and a distinguished scholar, and head of the "Mormon" Mission in Europe. Then came the task of condensing the material into the covers of a single work, the original record being too bulky for ordinary publication. The decision to produce an abridged edition of the original was only undertaken after much careful consideration and solely resorted to so that the work should enjoy as wide a circulation as possible. Despite their laborious efforts extending over many years the authors very wisely decided that they were called upon to appeal to the many and not to the few.

While it has not been found possible to incorporate all that the authors had written, the salient facts of this remarkable life have not been omitted. It will be found to be an entrancing story, recording not only Brigham Young's marvelous temporal achievements, but revealing something of his soul and those high principles that guided all his actions. He was without question



one of the world's greatest exponents of truth and righteousness, loyal as he saw it to his country, to his people and to his God. We may not all agree with Brigham Young's outlook and beliefs, but we nevertheless have to admit that he stands out as one of the great figures in modern history, a remarkable man who accomplished much and wrought for the good of his people and for that cause which he had at heart.

Knowing the "Mormon" people as I do from intimate knowledge and contact with them, both in Utah and in this country, I can truthfully say though not of their persuasion, that this work is not sent forth in any boastful spirit, or as a piece of propaganda, or even with the idea of foisting their beliefs upon the world; but for the sole purpose of enabling "Mormon" and Gentile alike, and the world at large, to learn something of the truths that guided Brigham Young and led him to establish a thriving commonwealth, founded on love, justice and mercy to all, in the barren wastes of the Rocky Mountains.

---

### AN EMPIRE BUILDER

(FROM a folder advertising "The Life Story of Brigham Young," published by Jarrolds of London :)

"This is the story of a New England cabinet-maker, who, well into his thirties, entered upon a career that made him the virtual founder of Western America; the builder of a hundred cities; the Governor of one of the territories of the United States; and one of the outstanding figures of the nineteenth century.

"The book portrays his spiritual struggles before accepting an unpopular religion; his fervent proselytising zeal for the new faith in America and Great Britain; his leadership of the greatest trek in modern days across 2000 miles of sparsely settled and desert country into the heart of the Great American Desert; and the ultimate conquest, by wise statesmanship, of the intermountain west.

"Brigham Young's life abounded in stirring events. He walked 700 miles to defend his persecuted people; sent a battalion of his young men on the longest infantry march in history to help the United States wrest California from Mexico; and then was obliged, for the protection of his people, to defy a United States army sent out to subdue an imaginary rebellion. A procession of Indians and gold-seekers, pioneers and mountebanks passes through the pages of the book.

"In the development of an empire in the desert, he dug canals; imported plants and animals; built railroads and telegraphs; established industries and banks; constructed theatres and universities, and encouraged literature, music and art. The hand press for the first newspaper and the machinery for the first



sugar factory were brought by ox-team across a thousand miles of desert sand.

“Temples and tabernacles planned and erected by him, costly and architecturally interesting, are yet used by his people, who loved him even as his enemies hated him.

“His life was a romance. The story is an epic of empire building.

“In clean, sparkling language, with deft anecdote and well-told story, using details of family life, his gifted daughter has set forth the annals of her father's life. It is an interest-begetting, entrancing account of a notable human life.”

---

### A HAPPY OCCASION

MR. WILLIAM GOODAIR, of London, champion of fair play, and friend of many Latter-day Saint missionaries, did signal honour on April 11th, to President and Mrs. John A. Widtsoe and their daughter Endora. At a special “at home” given in the spacious and pleasant rooms of the Royal Automobile Club, the European Mission President and his family, as guests of honour, met a large gathering of Mr. Goodair's friends—people prominent in social and other circles. Several representatives of leading London periodicals were present. President A. William Lund, with his wife and daughter Gwendolyn, and a number of London missionaries were also present. It was a delightful afternoon, long to be remembered. Our thanks and deep appreciation go out to Mr. Goodair for this and a hundred other courtesies.

Mr. Goodair's host of friends are in every land, but none can regard him higher or wish him more joy than the devoted and increasing circle of friends among the Latter-day Saints. To many of the missionaries he has been almost as a brother.

---

### SUNDAY SCHOOL

(NOTE: Material received too late for publication in the June Auxiliary Guide issue of the *Millennial Star*.)

#### BOOK OF MORMON DEPARTMENT.

*June 1.* Lesson 20. The Book of Mormon's Appeal to Early Converts to the Church. Text: Sunday School Lessons, No. 20. Objective: To teach that the spirit of investigation into the truthfulness of the Book of Mormon was caught by many who afterwards became important factors in the Church.

*June 8.* Lesson 21. The Editions and Translations of the Book of Mormon. Text: Sunday School Lessons, No. 21. Objective: To teach that the Book of Mormon still remains the most convincing instrument in the hands of the Church in bringing souls to the truth.

*June 15.* Lesson 22. Efforts of Columbus Foretold. Text: Sunday School Lessons, No. 22; Divinity of the Book of Mormon. Objective: To teach that the Lord permits His servants, the prophets, to behold future events.

*June 22.* Lesson 23. Foretelling Columbus. Text: Sunday School Lessons, No. 23; Divinity of the Book of Mormon. Objective: To teach that prophecy harmonizes with historical happenings.

*June 29.* Review.

#### OLD TESTAMENT DEPARTMENT.

*May 25.* Lesson 18. Joseph (Continued). Text: Sunday School Lessons, No. 18; Genesis 40, 41. Objective: True worth comes to its own. (Omitted in May issue of Auxiliary Guide.)

*June 1.* Open Sunday.

*June 8.* Lesson 19. Joseph (Continued). Text: Sunday School Lessons, No. 19; Genesis 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50. Objective: The measure of a man's greatness and nobility can generally be tested by the extent of his service to his fellowmen and his respect for his God.

*June 15.* Lesson 20. Moses. Text: Sunday School Lessons, No. 20; Exodus 2. (See also Acts 7: 20-50.) Objective: To show that Moses' birth and early training were in preparation for the wonderful life of service for God and His chosen people. "God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform."

*June 22.* Lesson 21. Moses (Continued). Text: Sunday School Lessons, No. 21; Exodus 3, 4, 5, 6. Objective: To show how the training of Moses provided the three essentials necessary in a well rounded life.

*June 29.* Review.

#### PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

*June 1.* Open Sunday.

*June 8.* Lesson 68. Jonah Receives Another Lesson. Text: Sunday School Lessons, No. 68; Jonah 4. Objective: To be tender to others is to be like unto God.

*June 15.* Lesson 69. Amos, the Prophet Who Surprised Israel. Text: Sunday School Lessons, No. 69; the Book of Amos. Objective: Those who seek good and not evil shall truly enjoy life.

*June 22.* Review of the stories of Jonah and Amos. Text: Sunday School Lessons, No. 66, 67, 68 and 69.

*June 29.* Lesson 70. An Army and a Prayer to God. Text: Sunday School Lessons, No. 70; II Kings 18, 19. Objective: "Ask and ye shall receive."

—From *The Instructor*.

---

"It mattereth not whether a principle is popular or unpopular; I will always maintain a true principle, even if I stand alone in it."—JOSEPH SMITH.

## BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT CONFERENCE

THE opening session of the three-day conference of the Birmingham District, held in the Handsworth Chapel on Saturday afternoon, May 10th, was accompanied by enthusiasm and rejoicing. Interesting addresses and well prepared musical selections, bearing on the celebration spirit, constituted the program. In the evening, a basket lunch was served, after which a lantern-slide lecture, portraying characteristic Church scenes, was given.

During the Sunday morning session, the pageant "The Kingdom Glorious" was commendably presented by members of the District. Mother's Day was appropriately observed at the after-



MISSIONARIES AT BIRMINGHAM CONFERENCE

FIRST ROW, left to right: Elder Merlin L. Hamilton, Bristol District; Elder Wayne B. Lake, Birmingham District; President Paul A. Peterson, Manchester District; Elders Leo E. Bevan and Ivan E. Lanper, Birmingham District; Elder Lyman D. Rees, Norwich District; Elders Karl C. Durham and Elwood A. Gee, Birmingham District; second row: Elder Cyrus W. Greaves (District Clerk), Birmingham District; Elders Wesley D. Amott and Joseph A. Checketts, British Mission Office; President Virgil J. Smith, Birmingham District; British Mission President A. William Lund; Sister Josephine B. Lund, President British Mission Relief Societies; Sister Gwendolyn Lund, and Elders William Kenneth Lund and Junius E. Driggs, British Mission Office; Elder Therald N. Jensen, Birmingham District; standing: Elder Lester H. Belliston, Bristol District; Elder Edward L. Hall, Nottingham District; Elder Ralph S. Olpin, Liverpool District; Elders Sidney G. Atkin and B. Glen Marble, Birmingham District; Elder Raymond H. Swensen, Newcastle District; Elder James B. Harvey, Birmingham District; Elder George H. Gray, Newcastle District; Elders Clarence V. Bigler and C. Lewis Kinsey, Birmingham District; Elder Blain I. Jones, Manchester District; Elders Gordon B. Taylor, Owen E. Andrus and Orrin W. Astle, Birmingham District.

noon meeting; President and Sister A. William Lund, of the British Mission, delivered inspirational addresses in remembrance of the divine fraternity of Motherhood. At the evening session, special addresses were given by the traveling Elders, and President Lund delivered a forceful discourse on the character of the Latter-day Saints before a large and attentive audience.

The spirit which was present at the missionary meeting held on Monday, May 12th, will long remain a cherished memory to those who attended. Much counsel and instruction was imparted by President and Sister Lund, and each Elder expressed his gratitude for the Gospel. In the evening, appropriate toasts and a splendid musical program were given at the memorial banquet. The conference was attended by the missionaries in the accompanying photograph.

CYRUS W. GREAVES, District Clerk.

---

## FROM THE MISSION FIELD

**Arrivals and Assignments:** Eldin LaVern Nelson and Herbert R. Madsen, of Provo, Utah, arrived for the Danish Mission aboard the *United States* on April 17th.

**Releases and Departures:** The following missionaries have been honourably released and have returned to their homes in America: Seth H. Blair, Jr.—German-Austrian Mission and Bristol District—released on April 11th, Harold K. Richmond—Nottingham, Scottish and Welsh Districts—released on April 20th, and David A. Buchanan—Ulster and Scottish Districts—released on April 20th, sailed from Cherbourg on May 9th aboard the *George Washington*; George H. Gray—Scottish and Newcastle Districts—released on May 1st on account of illness at home, sailed from Southampton on May 13th aboard the *Leviathan*.

---

BRITISH MISSION ADDRESS: A. WILLIAM LUND, PRESIDENT, 23 BOOTH STREET, HANDSWORTH, BIRMINGHAM

---

## CONTENTS

The Spread of Truth	... .. 401	A Happy Occasion	... .. 413
Editorial: A Great Biography...	408	Sunday School	... .. 413
"The Life Story of Brigham Young"	... .. 409	Birmingham District Conference	... .. 415
An Empire Builder	... .. 412	From the Mission Field	... .. 416

---

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN A. WIDTSOE, 295 EDGE LANE  
LIVERPOOL